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Hawaiian Gazette.

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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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MRS. H. A. WIDEMAN

Died on Christmas In
San Francisco.

JUDGE WIDEMAN'S WIDOW

Was Taken Suddenly Ill and Passed
Away Unexpectedly--Held in
High Esteem Here.

The steamer Mariposa brought the sad news of the death of Mrs. Widemann of Honolulu, widow of the late Judge H. A. Widemann, which occurred Christmas evening in San Francisco, under pathetic circumstances. Judge Widemann died only a little over a year ago. The widow went to San Francisco two or three months ago with her daughter, Mrs. Berger, to visit her son, H. A. Widemann.

Advices received in Honolulu concerning the passing away of Mrs. Widemann state that on Christmas day she was assisting her daughter in decorating a Christmas tree and otherwise preparing for the usual festivities of the day for the education of Mrs. Widemann's grandchildren. It had



MRS. H. A. WIDEMANN.

been the custom of the late Judge Widemann for many years to observe Christmas with a family reunion, the day being also the anniversary of his birth.

On this occasion Mrs. Widemann and those members of the family who were with her were engaged in preparations for the festival, when late in the afternoon she retired to her room, apparently fatigued. Her daughter, Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, followed her soon afterward and asked if she was feeling well, to which inquiry Mrs. Widemann answered that she was not ill, but desired to be alone for a time. Later, Mrs. Macfarlane believed that her mother was ill and insisted upon sending for a doctor. Mrs. Widemann protested, remarking: "Leave me alone. I want to be with my husband."

A physician was nevertheless summoned, and to him Mrs. Widemann said she was troubled only with a slight pain in the back. Almost immediately afterward, however, she was seized with a spasm, expiring within five minutes. Her death was attributed to collapse.

The funeral, according to information received by steamer, was to have been held on December 28 and the body placed in a vault until next month, when it will be brought here for interment. The deceased was 68 years and 7 months old, and one of the most highly esteemed residents of Honolulu, her character endearing her to all her acquaintances. She was a native of the Island of Kauai and married her husband there.

Mrs. Widemann was the mother of Mrs. H. R. Macfarlane, Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, Mrs. C. O. Berger, Mrs. C. Conradt, Mrs. J. M. Dowsett, Mrs. Lanz, Miss Unna Widemann, Carl Widemann and H. A. Widemann. She also leaves numerous grandchildren.

CLOUDS IN THE EAST.

Japan Preparing to Fight Russia in the Spring.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 27.—The steamer City of London arrived here today from the Orient with news of a prospective war between Russia and Japan. Her officers say that all Japan is now of the opinion that hostilities will break out between these two nations in the spring.

Before the steamer left Japan the insular kingdom was buying up great quantities of rice and even going so far as to make arrangements for transports to make a demonstration in Korea. Great activity prevails on all sides in Japanese naval circles.

A Shanghai report says that Russia has dispatched a fleet of three warships to Masamoro, the bone of contention which is now causing strained relations between the two nations.

FROM COAST FILES TO THE TWENTY-EIGHTH

Great Britain May Have Secured
Delagoa Bay.

DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Nicaragua Canal Prospects Not Hopeful—Beet
Sugar—Important Pasteur Discovery
—D. L. Moody Dead

The most important news from South Africa—important if true—is that Great Britain has purchased Delagoa Bay from Portugal, thus getting a sea entrance to the Transvaal. If the intelligence is confirmed France may enter a protest. The military situation is unchanged, both sides resting on their arms, though General Buller may try to retrieve himself before Lord Roberts lands. No Congressional news of special interest to Hawaii is reported, except possibly the statement that the legislative prospects of the Nicaragua canal bill are not bright. The most important Coast news is that of a severe earthquake in Southern California which nearly destroyed the town of San Jacinto.

DELAGOA BAY.

A German Rumor That England Will Obtain It.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin, says: "The Lokal Anzeiger publishes the contents of the German-English-Portuguese secret treaty. This double treaty will have executive force as soon as the Swiss jurists, Messrs. Blaes, Hensler and Goldan, have given a decision in the Delagoa arbitration."

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London, says: "The announcement of the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger that under the secret stipulations of the treaty Germany will take Portugal's Asiatic colonies and the territory north of the Zambesi and England Delagoa Bay is the most startling news of the day."

The authority is not official and the statement of concerned action by the powers against French and Russian occupation must be accepted with reserve until the Foreign Office confirms it. The alleged payment of 25,000,000 marks for Germany's share in this territorial trade also seems doubtful.

France Would Protest.

NEW YORK, December 28.—A cable to the World from Paris says: "The newspapers here are discussing seriously the contemplated seizure of Delagoa Bay by England in order to put a stop to the importation of men, arms and ammunition now going on."

The World correspondent has it on safe authority that the same question was discussed at yesterday's Cabinet meeting, the Ministers unanimously deciding that such an attempt on the part of England should be immediately met with the most positive objections. Another official, who stands very close to M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, informs the correspondent that a diplomatic agent was specially dispatched to Portugal four days ago to confer with the Lisbon Government as to its intentions.

Methuen May Retire.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—A cable to the Sun from London says: "The latest advices show that the Boers are continuing to increase their trenches and are drawing their lines around the north of the British camp from the Modder river to the Riet river, with the inevitable result that if Methuen wishes to turn his position he must move to the south bank of the river and again force his passage elsewhere to the north bank."

Danger From Cape Dutch.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Times, under date of December 17th, says: "The Boer fighting line is very thin and a single British success might crumple it completely. The real danger, however, is not the military situation, but the likelihood of a Dutch rebellion, which would make the area of war so vast that an additional 50,000 men would be easily swallowed up in maintaining the enormous length of British communication."

Referring to the tardy acceptance of assistance from the local forces, the correspondent says: "General Buller undoubtedly displayed a certain self-sufficiency and unwillingness to accept local advice or assistance, which events quickly modified."

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Dispatches from various points indicate the steady growth of the Dutch disaffection. The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Chronicle reports the discovery of a plot to connive at the escape of Boer prisoners. The Times advises stern treatment of the disaffected Dutch colonists and the enforcement of the pen-

SWEEP OF THE PLAGUE

Four Deaths Occurred
Yesterday.

NINETEEN CASES IN ALL

Work on Detention Camps at Kaka-
ako and Kalihi Being Rush-
ed Right Along.

NINETEEN DEATHS FROM PLAGUE.

Dec. 11—Yok Hoy (Chinese), aged 40, male.
Dec. 12—You Chong (Chinese), aged 22, male.
Dec. 12—Ching Wy Now (Chinese), aged 45, male.
Dec. 12—Tam Kwok Yee (Chinese), aged 44, male.
Dec. 12—Nakanalla (South Sea Islander), aged 27, male.
Dec. 14—Maria Hilo (Hawaiian), aged 28, female.
Dec. 23—Ethel Johnson (Norwegian), aged 14, female.
Dec. 24—Ah Fong (Chinese), aged 27, male.
Dec. 25—Chong Mow Dow (Chinese), aged 24, male.
Dec. 27—Chan Tai Chung (Chinese), aged 18, male.
Dec. 28—Ko Chung (Chinese), aged 30, male.
Dec. 28—Manu Kina (Hawaiian), aged 17, male.
Dec. 31—Quan You Quan (Chinese), aged 25, male.
Dec. 31—Ah Pow (Chinese), aged 24, male.
Jan. 1—Wong Hing (Chinese), aged 31, male.
Jan. 3—Chong Yuen Jan (Chinese), aged 50, male.
Jan. 4—Leong Yet (Chinese), aged 42, male.
Jan. 4—Hin Dy (Chinese), aged 30, male.
Jan. 4—Toroka (Japanese), aged 17, male.

BY NATIONALITY.

Chinese 14
Japanese 1
Hawaiian 2
South Sea Islander 1
Norwegian 1
Total 19

Four deaths, one other certain case, patient still living, one "gravely suspicious" case, and one case under "slight suspicion," mark the progress of the plague as reported since yesterday's issue. The deaths are:

Chong Yuen Jan, male Chinese, aged 50, brought from the Chinese Hospital on Thursday morning, having died at that institution on the night of the 3d inst. This man came originally from Beretania street, near Smith street.

Leong Yet, male Chinese, aged 42, from the Chinese Hospital, and originally from the same locality as the other cases, died yesterday.

Hin Dy, male Chinese, aged about 30; died at the Chinese Hospital yesterday.

Toroka, the Japanese lad, 17 years of age, taken from a Maunakea street Japanese hotel to the pest hospital; died early yesterday morning.

Autopsies held yesterday on all four cases, prove the cause of death to be bubonic plague. The four bodies were cremated.

The case of the Chinaman taken to the Chinese Hospital from the Pauahi Joss-house, has been declared plague, and his death is expected at any time.

The Japanese woman, Shino, from Merchant street, is very low, and hers is considered a genuine case of plague. Her death is also hourly expected. Her child is in a precarious condition.

The Japanese, Takeda Shagiro, at the pest hospital, shows no improvement. He has now been in the hospital since December 27, and is not regarded with concern.

Three cases reported as "suspicious" by a Japanese doctor were examined last night by Dr. Garvin. Two were passed as free from suspicion, but the third case, Komito, a Japanese at No. 42 Beretania street, on the Ewa side of the Kaunakapili Church, is regarded by Dr. Garvin as worth watching.

A guard was accordingly placed over the house and a strict quarantine maintained.

A Hawaiian was the subject of an autopsy yesterday afternoon. He was sent in from Walkiki by a physician who considered that his sudden death warranted a postmortem examination. Death was found to be due to heart trouble.

At the Camps.

Considerable progress was made by the contractors yesterday at the Kalihi detention camps. C. B. Wilson, with a gang of fifty men, was busy clearing the land for the erection of the buildings. Andrew Brown has got the water piping on the line all the way from King street to the camp, and reckons to have the water brought through them by tonight. Large quan-

ties of lumber were sent out on Wednesday and Thursday and the contractors will work upon the buildings this morning.

The plague hospital at Kakaako is being used only to confine the actual inmates of houses from which infected persons have been taken. The present quarters are fully occupied and orders were given yesterday to Messrs. Kerr and Smith to erect another building for the accommodation of 150 more people.

At the kerosene warehouse detention camp, Messrs. Kerr and Smith have completed several new buildings and there accommodation is thus provided for 200 more people. About 150 Japanese carpenters in Chinatown have applied for work in putting up the new detention camps. Twenty-five of these men were taken with their tools to the kerosene warehouse yesterday afternoon, where they will be quarantined and employed in the work of building the new station there and also at the plague hospital at Kakaako. As soon as buildings can be erected for their accommodation at Kalihi the remaining Japanese carpenters in Chinatown will be put to work there.

MERCANTILE AFFAIRS.

Review of the Situation by Local Agency.

The following is Q. H. Berrey's Mercantile Agency report:

Merchants report a very good month. Holiday trade was generally good until the 26th, when we were quarantined again.

The losses in Chinatown have been great, and certainly business houses there are entitled to sympathy.

Holiday trade gave great promise, and prospects seemed better than previous years. The breaking out of the plague again was a set-back.

Trade has fallen off from 40 to 60 per cent during the past four days.

In some lines daily receipts do not meet daily expenses with good houses. Five large "wind jammers" have arrived with full cargoes since our last circular.

Unsatisfactory trade with other Islands.

Staples easier since last report. Leather, crude and worked, has advanced at least 10 per cent.

We are informed that stamper in lumber districts in the States has raised 20 per cent. Local market unchanged, but higher prices are anticipated.

Shelf goods in hardware show slight rise in price.

Considerable activity is reported by those handling sporting goods.

Sufficient money out of the surplus should be appropriated to provide Honolulu with permanent sanitation works; previous invasions of contagious diseases, that cost hundreds of lives are likely to appear again. Now is the time to strike for permanent improvements. Let it be hoped that speedy action will be taken. In no other way can Honolulu make reasonably sure of escaping future plagues.

There is no reason for blues in our mercantile condition, and the average anticipations are good.

N. W. rough, \$24 to \$30 per 1,000 feet; selected T. G., \$32.50 to \$37.50 per 1,000 feet; redwood, rough, \$25 to \$35 per 1,000 feet; spruce, clear, \$37.50; shingles, \$2.75 to \$3; lath, 60 cents to 75 cents per bundle; split redwood posts, 18 cents each; lime, per barrel, \$3; cement, per barrel, \$4.50; brick, per 1,000, \$18.00 to \$20.00; cut nails, 20d, per keg, \$4; wire nails, per keg, \$4.25; add \$2 on keg, to 6d, and \$1.50 from 8d up.

The mortgaged indebtedness of the Islands has increased since our last report \$45,594.50.

Recorded instruments have been as follows:

	Number.	Amount.
Deeds	134	\$2,524,777 40
Mortgages	44	69,550 00
Leases	41	
Releases	24	23,955 50
Chattel Mortgages	6	3,864 00
Bills of Sale	13	25,990 00
Agreements	3	
Affidavits	1	
Power of Att'y	11	
Ass't of Leases	5	
Ass't of Mortgages	11	
Per cent		
Mortgages	—	14,363 00
Mortgages	6	175 00
Mortgages	7	4,000 00
Mortgages	7 1/2	1,200 00
Mortgages	8	34,900 00
Mortgages	9	10,700 00
Mortgages	10	4,062 00
Mortgages	12	150 00

Total \$29,550 00

Passenger arrivals for the month totaled 1,699, of which 1,338 were Japanese; foreigners 291.

The produce trade quotations are: Oats, per ton, \$35 to \$37.50; barley, per ton, \$26.50 to \$28.50; hay, per ton, \$40 to \$45; bran, per ton, \$20; hams and bacon, 15 to 17 cents; sugar peas, \$1.50 S. F.; barrel salmon, \$10 to \$10.50 S. F.; wheat, per pound, 1 1/2 to 2 cents; flour, per barrel, \$3 to \$4.50; Island rice, \$5 to \$5.50; sugar, 4 1/2 cents; California potatoes, 2 1/2c; table fruits, per dozen, \$2 S. F.

Requests a Guard.

Marshal Brown and Deputy Marshal Chillingworth last night placed an officer at Dr. Lee's residence on the lower part of Beretania street, near River street, at the request of Dr. Lee himself, who claims that the interest he has taken in efforts to eradicate the plague has aroused the ire of the Chinese, his countrymen, and that they have threatened him.

A. W. Peterson, the fugitive County Treasurer of Yankton Co., S. D., drowned himself in the Mississippi.

(Continued on Page 5.)

WORK BEGINS

Report by Citizen's Committee.

Charles B. Wilson and Architect C.B. Ripley Placed in Charge of Construction.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Committee of Citizens met yesterday afternoon at half past two o'clock in the office of the Minister of the Interior. President Dole was present. Of the committee there were present: Minister Alexander Young, Hon. L. A. Thurston, Dr. Geo. Herbert, C. B. Ripley, C. Bolte and James A. Kennedy.

Minister Young stated the object of the meeting was to talk over and consider points of change in the plans of buildings and that after these had been discussed it would be in order to consider the adoption of the plans as a whole. The first question to be decided upon was whether the committee should adopt the flume or sewer pipes in the construction of the waterclosets at the Detention Station. Minister Young said that Dr. Herbert did not think the flume safe, as he understood it was to be constructed. There was a sufficient amount of sewer pipe here which could be used, and this could be flumed from time to time, say half a dozen times a day. The sewer pipe would be sealed and would meet Dr. Herbert's objection to the flume.

Minister Young at this point introduced a large number of plans and specifications of the system, suggested by him, as it is at present used in the schools of the United States. The sanitation of the system he deemed perfect and it was one that had stood the tests of a nation which was critical in such matters. He believed we might adopt the regular trap water closet here, which could be made in town. There would be needed 180 seats in the proposed buildings at the Detention Station under the flume system. Ninety would do, if the traps were used. If there were not sufficient traps in town one-half could be put in and the remainder sent for at once; these would probably arrive before the demand reached them. There were certainly a sufficient number of traps in town to start with.

Mr. Thurston thought time was an element, under the present circumstances, and that an attempt to introduce the regular trap system would cause too much delay where delay might prove dangerous in the extreme. Dr. Herbert thought there might be a combination of the two methods of flume and trap which would prove rapid and effective.

Mr. Thurston held the flume to be most practical under the necessities of the occasion because it could be put in at once and results could be reached. Architect Ripley here went into an explanation of the construction of the closets and traps as shown under the flume system, and the question of "closing up or sealing" flumes and closets was discussed.

Minister Young presented an outline drawing of a cheap watercloset of either sheet lead or galvanized iron, with flushing pipes, which could be readily constructed here.

President Dole suggested that, as he understood the matter, this was supposed to be a temporary affair and he did not see, if so, why the necessary expense of permanent closets should be added. He thought that if there was plenty of water, which he understood there was, he certainly agreed with Mr. Thurston that the flume should be used. This of course would demand a continuous supply of salt water for flushing.

Mr. Thurston said he thought that something permanent should be made. He insisted the cholera time and stated that we would not always have the quarantine at disposal as at that time. The present case was one where the quarantine for immigrants could not be used. If it was necessary, and he thought it was, temporary arrangements could be made, but a permanent plant should also be provided as we were liable to have other epidemics hereafter owing to our geographical situation.

A motion by Mr. Thurston was made that the plans and location of the buildings submitted by Mr. Ripley be approved by the committee, subject to any changes that may be hereafter determined upon.

Mr. Bolte thought the buildings might be constructed more cheaply, but the opinion of the other members was that the buildings should be both comfortable and roomy. By making according to the plans submitted they can, necessary, be furnished so as to accommodate twice the number now provided for and good sanitation still be preserved. Mr. Ripley made a rough estimate, at the request of Minister Young, that the proposed buildings would not cost less than \$500 each. The buildings are to be placed in three rows. The first to hold about 1,700 persons and the other two about 1,300, making total accommodations for some 3,000 persons. Mr. Ripley also explained the system of ventilation.

Mr. A. A. Kennedy said it would be a pity to force the better class of the people who were to go there into rough sheds as had been proposed. He agreed with Minister Young that they should be given at least as good houses as on the average plantation.

Minister Young stated that the question was whether the plans should be adopted or cheaper plans submitted. He then put Mr. Thurston's motion to accept the plans, which was carried.

Considerable discussion was held over the present needs of construction at the station and it was determined that room should be provided for 500 immediately and for 2,000 as soon thereafter as the contractors could finish the work. In accordance therewith Mr. Thurston moved, and it was carried, that it be recommended to the board of health that the committee be allowed to provide for 2,000 people.

Mr. Thurston was appointed a committee of one to confer with the Board of Health through President Cooper.

Mr. James A. Kennedy reported on pump, engine and pipe that he had secured the removal of an engine and pump, but has not yet found out about the late tanks which were to accompany the pump. He also stated that the necessary seven-inch pipe was short in the market but with the use of elbows with it the work could be done.

Considerable discussion followed as to the size and power of the pump and engine that resulted in a motion by Mr. Thurston, which carried, that Mr. Kennedy be authorized to purchase at once a seven-inch gasoline pump and engine, with the necessary pipe, and to have them put in without delay; also to provide six 10,000 gallon tanks to be constructed in one, with one reserved for fresh water.

Mr. Thurston reported that Chas. B. Wilson was content to act as superintendent. Mr. Wilson will have fifty men begin cleaning up the ground this morning so that work of building can be gone ahead with immediately. The ground plans for the station have already been staked out and everything will be in readiness by the time the contractors reach the ground.

Minister Young reported that the Road Supervisor had received orders to carry out the work of putting the road in order and thereafter to be under Mr. Thurston's orders for building and further roads needed. He would go out with a surveyor today and have the boundary lines run. Arrangements have been made with Mr. Andrew Brown of the Water Works Department to run a line of pipe today to the top of the lot and make the necessary connections.

Architect Ripley reported that he has secured a sufficient number of contractors who are pledged to begin work as soon as the material is delivered and finish it without interruption.

On motion of Mr. Thurston Architect Ripley was given full charge of the construction of all the buildings ordered and the delivery of material.

The meeting adjourned at a quarter before four o'clock.

A FULL PORT

Merchants Discuss Way To Relieve It.

The Powers of the Collector General to Clear Wharves--Subject of a Resolution.

A meeting of the shipping element in the Chamber of Commerce was held at the rooms of that body yesterday afternoon in pursuance of a call the nature of which is indicated in this preamble: "We, the undersigned, members of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, realizing the shipping interests of Honolulu, realizing the congested condition of the harbor and wharves of this city, deem it advisable that the Collector General of this port should adopt strict methods governing the clearing of the wharves of cargo, as it is landed from the various vessels, and granting to each vessel an allotment of time for discharging at any wharf, believing that if such regulations are adopted the quick discharge and dispatch of vessels will be greatly facilitated."

An interesting discussion, in which nearly all those present took part, followed. It was suggested that no precise time-limit could be fixed for all vessels discharging owing to the difference in the character of their cargoes. It had become desirable to work night and day but owing to the absence of electric lights, night work on wharves is not always possible in good weather. To order half-emptied vessels away that had overstayed their limit would put them, for the time being, out of the list of ships available for cargo exports. It was thought that power to clear the wharves promptly, if conferred upon the Collector General, would help matters, though some one suggested that as the wharves are very narrow only a few drays can operate on them at a time. The Collector General suggested that the inextricable piling of the freight was in the way of speedy clearance and proposed that goods taken out of ships be docked according to marks and numbers. Finally after much pulling and hauling, the following resolutions were adopted, Hon. J. B. Atherton moving them:

Sec. 1. That the Collector General enforce the taking away of all cargo on the wharf as soon as discharged, and, if not removed by the consignee within twenty-four hours after the same is landed from the vessel, then the Collector General shall have the power to remove such freight either to the custom warehouse or to such other place as may be designated by the consignee (either to be at the option of the Collector General); the cost of such handling and carting to be at the expense of the consignee of such goods.

Sec. 2. That the Collector General limit the time in which each vessel can lie at a wharf to discharge, and, if the vessel is not discharged within such time, then the Collector General shall have the power to remove such vessel from the wharf.

It had been the intention to fix the legal time for vessels to discharge but the idea was given up on the ground of impracticability.

Children's Worst Foe

Children show symptoms of disease quicker than grown people, and are accordingly easy to treat for all troubles. The worst foes of children are worms, but their presence can be readily detected and speedily removed. When a child becomes restless in sleep, picks at its nose, grinds its teeth, has an irregular appetite, is nervously irritable, and has bad breath, it is a victim of worms' work. There is just one way to treat worms—that is to kill them. Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer is the one medicine that will kill them. Don't waste time on any other treatment, and don't waste money on any other medicine, for Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer is the safest, surest, promptest and most permanent relief from worms. Hobron Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

A NEW MARKET

To Be Located in the Waverley Block.

New Methods and Many Improvements to be Introduced Here by the Company.

The new meat company which has been mentioned before is now getting ready for business in the Waverley block and expect to open as soon as they can secure possession and make the proper alterations and improvements, which will be necessary for a first-class metropolitan meat market. It is the intention of the company to have none but the best of butchers, thoroughly schooled in their calling, who will take a pride in giving customers just what they order; this point will be insisted upon. The delivery will be thoroughly systematized and carried out in such a manner that no patron within the city's limits will have to wait breakfast for the arrival of an order.

Special attention will be given to the care and storage of meats after killing, so that they will come to the table in the finest condition for eating; and a feature of the new company will be in providing delicacies to the general public. The importations will be most carefully looked after, both meats and poultry, and will invariably be delivered in the best condition and only so. It is the intention of the company to so arrange their business that the housewife who only buys 10 cents worth of an article will receive the same care and attention as the customer who purchases a bill of a hundred dollars.

"Yes," said Mr. Edgar Halstad, the president of the new market company, "we have taken a ten years' lease of the entire Waverley block, and intend to open as fine a market as there is anywhere this side of New York. As soon as H. May & Co. move out we shall start to fix up, and remodel the building. We shall make a careful study of everything wanted, and intend to place before the public all modern improvements in the market line that is now enjoyed by larger cities, and which we are sure the Honolulu people will appreciate."

"The business done here in the provision line is immense, and there is no doubt that we shall do our share. People must eat, and we intend to give them a place where they can select their food. We shall carry everything in fresh, smoked, pickled, preserved and packed meats, fish, poultry, game and all lines of fruits and produce; in fact, everything usually kept in Eastern markets. Everything will be in departments, and you can order or select anything you fancy."

"We believe that when people can go to a large, nice market and select their daily food, they will do more personal shopping, the same as is now done by all other coast cities. The new and modern improvements we intend to make, I am not now at liberty to confide to the public, only that everything will be up to date, and such as are now enjoyed by larger cities in the United States."

WORK PAUSES.

Nothing Being Done on the Sewer Outlet.

All work on the outfall of the Kakaako sewer, the contract for which is in the hands of Wilson & Whitehouse, is stopped on account of the Chinese and Japanese laborers being within the quarantined portion of the city. It is the intention of the contractors to resume work as soon as possible. Already 1,200 feet of the outlet has been laid, all consisting of 24-inch ironstone pipe. The contract calls for 3,800 feet of pipe-line, the first 500 feet connecting with the reservoir at Kakaako being of ironstone pipe and the remaining 3,300 feet leading out beyond the reef being of 24-inch steel. The work will be solid, and furnish a fine means of riding the city of its sewage.

Vincent & Beiser, who are constructing the land portion of the system, are fortunate in having their men outside of the quarantined district, and are pushing ahead as fast as possible. They have about one and a half miles yet to lay, of the total of about fifteen miles, all the unfinished work consisting of the main sewer on Queen and River streets and the Beach road. Contractor Beiser represents the firm here, but has been away from his interests on the Coast so long that he is desirous of returning to San Francisco, and will leave at the first opportunity. His partner, Mr. Vincent, was to have sailed from San Francisco on the steamer Mariposa, now about due, but advices received state that he will not arrive until the middle of the month. Mr. Beiser may return to Honolulu at some future time.

Sec. 3. That the Collector General limit the time in which each vessel can lie at a wharf to discharge, and, if the vessel is not discharged within such time, then the Collector General shall have the power to remove such vessel from the wharf.

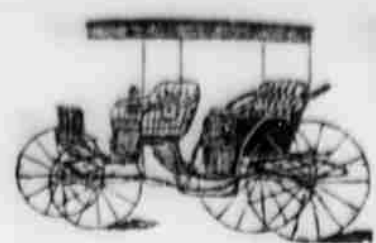
It had been the intention to fix the legal time for vessels to discharge but the idea was given up on the ground of impracticability.

Children's Worst Foe

Children show symptoms of disease quicker than grown people, and are accordingly easy to treat for all troubles. The worst foes of children are worms, but their presence can be readily detected and speedily removed. When a child becomes restless in sleep, picks at its nose, grinds its teeth, has an irregular appetite, is nervously irritable, and has bad breath, it is a victim of worms' work. There is just one way to treat worms—that is to kill them. Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer is the one medicine that will kill them. Don't waste time on any other treatment, and don't waste money on any other medicine, for Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer is the safest, surest, promptest and most permanent relief from worms. Hobron Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

For Holiday Presents!

The Latest Style . . .
RUBBER TIRED
Surreys
AND
Phaetons.



Fine Line of . . .
Single and Double
HARNESS.

We have just received a large invoice of these Goods, which will be sold at low rates to suit the times.

It will be to your advantage to inspect our stock before buying elsewhere.

G. SCHUMAN.

Lubricating Oils

Will be used very freely for the next six or eight months so we wish again to call the attention of all Mill men and users of machinery to our TROPIC LUBRICATING OILS. For years this brand has been used on these Islands and each season the demand has increased so that this year we have had to build a special oil warehouse at Kakaako to hold the hundreds of barrels of oil we have to carry in stock. Tropic Cylinder, Engine, Machine, Dynamo and Car-box oils are the ones you want if you want everything to run smoothly.

Benton Boiler Compound

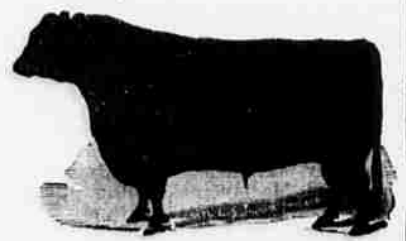
This compound is entirely vegetable contains no oil or acid, it being a natural preservative for iron or steel. It rots the scale in the boiler and gradually cleans same. After the boiler becomes clean, the compound, if used according to directions, will keep the scale forming properties of the water in the form of solution or pendant, and the boiler can be kept clean, and the scale forming properties of said water can be blown out in the form of mud. It is a great saver of fuel as it will clean and keep clean any boiler. Let us send you a barrel on trial, no pay if not satisfactory. Packings, waste, compounds, engineers' tools and supplies of all kinds, at

O. HALL & SON, LTD.
CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO.,
—LIMITED—
General Commission Merchants

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Live Stock,
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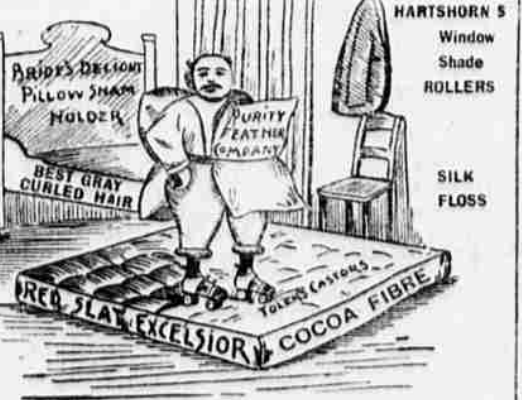


Bought and sold and exchanged on commission.

Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given. Correspondence solicited.

Cocoanut
Fibre



IS NOW USED IN

Mattresses.

We have just received a large shipment of Fibre direct from the factory, and are now prepared to fill orders for those desiring

Cocoanut Fibre Mattresses.

COYNE-MEERTEN FURNITURE COMPANY

Progress Block. Fort St.

DON'T

Spend Your Money
ABROAD!
You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER,
FINE PLATED WARE,
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS.
(New Design.)
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA.
(Something New.)
RICH CUT GLASS,
FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS,
FRENCH CHINA,
GERMAN CHINA,
ENGLISH CHINA,
FIGURES,
BRONZES,
ORNAMENTS,
JARDINERS,
LAMPS,
And Many Novelties.

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other Islands ample opportunity. You will be able to give more presents this year because our prices are right.

Special care given to mail orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
LIMITED.

King Street.
Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Rheumatism, Pimples, and all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Backhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Circular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatsoever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit supporters to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25, 50, and 100 cents, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LITTLE AND MIDLAND COSMETIC PREP COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unprincipled vendors. The name "Clarke's Blood Mixture" is engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd
HONOLULU.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—
The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waiialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
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The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH—EDITOR.

FRIDAY JANUARY 5, 1909.

OUR INTERESTS IN CONGRESS.

General Hartwell is apt to take a big view of things but that does not warrant the public in thinking that he has found nothing tangible in his opposition to the political restoration of Hawaii as a territory of the United States.

He recognizes and we should recognize the fact that the sugar trust is a very powerful and active enemy. It fought Annexation and might have beaten it but for the Spanish war. Just before that war occurred Spreckels, Oxnard and the rest of them began to inspire articles in the San Francisco Call and other journals of like initiative against the reciprocity treaty. It took the aroused sense of patriotic urgency to beat them but even then, with those islands annexed, they were not dismayed. They saw a chance to put Hawaii on a colonial basis where it would be left to shift for itself economically and they are now working towards that end. If they succeed in making us colonial they will resume their attack on the free admission of our sugars and do it with the powerful leverage of the American beet-sugar producers.

This is the danger General Hartwell foresees. He may overstate it; it is perhaps natural in him to emphasize perils. Nevertheless the people here must not make the mistake of underestimating the opposition to the Cullum bill. The fate of so popular a measure as the Nicaragua Canal bill affords ground enough to fear the influence of concentrated wealth in Congress. We must work unceasingly, free from all over-confidence, or the Cullum bill may afford still another example of suspended animation.

SALT WATER FLUSHING.

Now that sanitation is the chief topic of local concern it may be well to recur to Chief Hunt's idea of flushing the sewers with salt water and see if the means for that purpose cannot be provided by the time the sewers are ready for public use.

Sewers are a danger to health when flushing is imperfectly done and the only way perfection can be had in this city, where the fresh water reservoirs are so often low, is by employing ocean brine. A sewer system permitted to become clogged, or only half flushed, emits a deadly gas which finds its way to everybody's bathroom. The result is diphtheria and kindred ills. But the history of the abatement of sewer gas diseases in a certain part of San Francisco which was once sorely visited by them, shows beyond a doubt how much may be done in the remedial way by thorough flushing especially with salt water.

This San Francisco example is an interesting one. Its hygienic and sanitary features were unplanned but were none the less effective on that account. John D. Spreckels and other capitalists put some money into the great Lurline baths at the corner of Bush and Larkin streets in the midst of the district where complaints about sewer gas had been most frequent. These baths are supplied with fresh ocean water pumped from the neighborhood of the Cliff House, six miles away. Mr. Spreckels and his partners did not think of sewer gas at all when they built the Lurline; they were merely after the silver quarters of the great unwashed. But it turned out that the nightly emptying of the big tank into the sewers so effectively cleaned and salted them that complaints of sewer gas in that district came to an end, diphtheria and malaria fever nearly disappeared and the health rate along the line of the Lurline's outflow is now as high as it is on Pacific Heights, Presidio Heights and Nob Hill.

We therefore take much stock in Chief Hunt's suggestion for Honolulu. If a pumping station could be fixed somewhere on the waterfront and salt water lifted to a place where it could enter the sewer system on high ground, we should have at slight cost an excellent sanitary adjunct which might in time be extended so as to supply the wherewithal for fire hydrants.

FREE BATH IN CHINATOWN.

It is well to make Chinatown clean and the thing can be done. The place can also be kept clean. But how are the people living there to be cleansed from their bodily filth and made to conform in future to sanitary usages? They have no baths of their own; they cannot or will not go to the harbor to swim nor to Waikiki; what are they to do?

Thirty years ago this problem presented itself in the congested tenement districts of New York city. The dirt and odor of these places were not confined to the little rooms and dark cellars where the squalid poor tried to live but were much in evidence on the personnel. Boards of Health cleaned the tenements but the people themselves kept dirty and the rate of their

mortality was high. The problem then presented was most perplexing. The tenements had no baths; in fact they could not have enough to meet the need. A few owners put baths in for the future and even the bath tubs were stolen or sold to the neighboring tenants. Of course it was out of the question to ask these people to pay for baths in their homes or on the water front and so it came about that the proprietors of New York literally smelt in heaven. Then some one thought of free public swimming tanks along the North and East rivers and these batheries were promptly established by the city government. All the children who could climb an hour from work went to these tanks and many adults followed suit either on their own motion or on that of the sanitary police. In a year the mortality in the tenement districts of the East side decreased 24-1-4 per cent and filth diseases made a better showing even than that.

The local application is that there ought to be a large, central free bath, supplied constantly with fresh ocean water, established in the heart of Chinatown—say on River street where the exhaust water could be returned at once to the harbor. We are sure that the natives and Japanese would make constant use of it and the Chinese could be compelled to. The youth of all resident races would take to it naturally. The bath ought to be in the form of a tank, perhaps one hundred feet long and fifty wide, concrete on sides and bottom so that the thing could be scrubbed when emptied, and of a depth ranging from three feet at one end to nine at the other. To make it popular, chutes, diving boards, trapezes and suspended rings should be provided. There ought also to be shower baths. The cost of carrying on such a place would be that of running the gasoline pumping plant for an hour or more each night, for scrubbing, lights and attendance. Whether towels should be provided free is a matter of detail.

We commend this proposal in all seriousness to the Council of State, as a measure of public sanitation which has found approval in places which are in much less need of it than Honolulu. We also commend it to the community, pressure from which will perhaps be needed to induce the Council to take action. This community has built missions and charities among the Asiatics but it has overlooked the fact that next to godliness is cleanliness. One of the best beginnings for a savage when you want to Christianize him is to make him take a bath—it is part of the curriculum of the Indian school at Carlisle. In the case of our resident coolies, however, it has become a measure of safety to the rest of the community.

Now fellow citizens, what do you think about it? If your views are favorable you can do no better than to impress them upon the Government and the Council of State. Fortunately the surplus is big enough to provide for baths, filters at the reservoirs and all the other sanitary urgencies of the time.

CLEVELAND AND THE WAR.

Those who thought Grover Cleveland wanted to call off the Philippine war will be surprised at the utterances in the following letter which that distinguished and imperialist has addressed to the New York World:

No nation, however peacefully inclined and whatever the consequences may be, can determine that it will not be engaged in war. Bad as it is and as deplorable as its incidents are, no government can refuse war at the risk of imperiling its existence or sacrificing the rights and interests it holds in trust for its people and for humanity and civilization. In view of such an unescapable liability to be brought face to face with the question of war, and in view of war's real nature and demoralizing effect upon our national life and character, we cannot fail to be most seriously impressed by the reflection that we have expressly authorized those to whom we have intrusted our public affairs to determine for us the momentous issue of peace or war, and that if the determination be for war our ready and unquestioning acquiescence becomes patriotism and the support of our country's contention becomes good citizenship.

Other men might have put the idea in fewer words but the meaning would be the same, namely, that patriots may differ about making war but having made it they should fight it through. The sentiment is an excellent one and it ought to put Mr. Cleveland in touch with the attitude of Hawaiian-Americans some six years ago when they resisted his proposal to abandon the ground they were holding against a domestic foe.

Filters for the Nuuanu reservoirs would probably have kept down the figures of December mortality to where they belong. The amount of disease fairly traceable to the valley surface water is something appalling.

The plan to remove the people of the infected district to detention camps is being carried out in a way to renew confidence in the sanitary authorities. Meanwhile Chinatown where it is not burned down will have to be made over completely. In the long run, if the Board of Health and the Council of State do their full duty we may have no public occasion to regret that the plague came and went. Something was badly needed to break up official apathy.

FIGHTING THE PLAGUE.

The spirit in which the Board of Health is now addressing itself to the duties is shown in the following its authority notes:

By order of the Board of Health, all the Individual Districts of the City of Honolulu, is hereby placed in strict quarantine, and all persons are forbidden to leave the District without permission of the Board of Health. All persons inside of the District are turned out to harbor any person coming from the District without the permission of the Board of Health.

This order does not guarantee the whole island which comprises one Individual District; but it draws the lines about the Individual subdivision extending from Mānana to Moanaloa beyond which the plague has not been known. The measure is one of sanitation and the value to the suffering people of this Island and of the group, operating as it does to confine the plague where the concentrated energies of the Board of Health can deal with it. The difficulty of stamping out the disease would be added to enormously if it obtained the slightest foothold elsewhere, for then the activities of the Board would have to be scattered and its vigilance shown over a much wider area than is at present necessary.

This policy with that of segregation and the burning of infected buildings is bound to tell though it may take some time to completely eradicate the plague. That malady is a lingering one. Unlike the cholera, the germs of which are weak and often fall a prey to the appetite of other bacilli, the germs of the bubonic plague are tenacious and long-suffering. They come to light in the most unexpected ways. We speak of these things not only to emphasize the value of the present sanitary measures, but the need of taking whatever new measures of practical application may be proposed, and of doing this regardless of the cost. As yet the sums asked for by the Board of Health have not been provided. The money is needed for condemning property, cutting streets and alleys, for building odorless excavators and the like and still more might be used acceptably upon free baths and a reservoir filter. We hope it will be dealt out with a generous hand so that nothing may be left undone to not only expel the bubonic scourge but to put Honolulu in shape to resist epidemic of all kinds. Surely we have had warnings enough of the need. Saying nothing of the terrible visitation of cholera in 1895, these Islands have experienced three small-pox epidemics, a recent one of cholera and now one of the black death. Is it not time, before the yellow fever, or more cholera or more plague enters here to put Honolulu in such a sanitary condition that no germ, however it may fly about, can find the slightest hospitality.

THE PRESS AND THE PLAGUE.

The candid press of this city has a right to feel satisfaction at the way the Board of Health has adopted its chief proposals. For a long while these papers had been pointing the way to drastic measures and criticizing officials who held back. Finally the measures were taken up, gingerly at first but with complete approval in the end, and as a result we are in the way of an early escape from the prevailing epidemic.

In the light of these facts the statement that the two leading newspapers have "come to the support of the Board" is puerile. The truth is that the newspapers and the community they represent. If the Board had not done so the outlook would have been several shades blacker than it is.

We cannot imagine a more worthless public journal than one which pays sniveling compliments where vigorous criticism is needed and which stands by, knowing what ought to be done and yet says nothing either for fear of hurting some delinquent official's feelings or from a lively sense of reward at the hands of such an official. One function of the press is to hold public servants up to the highest standards of duty and this work the Star and Advertiser have unhesitatingly performed. Already the people of Honolulu and the Board of Health itself have shown that they appreciate the service.

But the duty of the candid press is not yet done. The next thing which the current exigency demands is the complete divorce of the duties of Attorney General from those of President of the Board of Health. This course was long ago suggested; it may soon have to be pressed in the form of a bill of particulars.

The Cleveland, known as the hoodoo ship of the Pacific, is again to ply between the Coast and these Islands. Last year she was wrecked in Alaska but the owners, for some inscurable reason, went to the trouble of saving her. The first time the writer ever saw the Cleveland she was called the Scandinavia, and had just been towed into San Diego harbor with a broken shaft. Just before that time she had run away from the Gulf of California with a Mexican customs official an unwilling prisoner on board. The old steamer has tried to conceal her identity under at least six names but the hoodoo still pursues her.

CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKES.

Earthquakes in Southern California are not so frequent as earthquakes on the peninsula of San Francisco but as a modern thing they are more severe. Fourteen years ago that section experienced a lively tremor which brought reminders of the destructive Los Angeles quake of an earlier period. Again in 1891 the South was shaken until many houses were ruined and the streets driven back East. The recent shock seems to have put one town on its back and damaged several other places. Such a visitation inspires more terror than a plague, especially in California where one is never sure of escaping a general visitation of the coast straits. It cannot be very long ago, owing to geological signs and the freshness of Indian traditions, since portions of California were in a lively seismic and volcanic state. John Muir estimates that Lassen Peak was active about a century and a half ago. The Indians living about San Francisco bay in 1848 when Commodore Stockton was there fixed three generations back as a time when an earthquake had split open what is now the Golden Gate and let the sea into the valley of the lower Sacramento, now the bay itself. They said that formerly the river ran past San Jose into Monterey bay, a statement which the scientists have since verified. Geologists believe that the bay islands, Goat, Angel, Aleutian and Mission Rock, are the monuments of a submerged district. Considering these changes of the earth's surface to be historically recent the people of California always live in the half-expectation of being swallowed up over night. The slowness of the States' growth is measurably due to the fact, as Eastern home-seekers, even those from the cyclone belts, easily catch the prevailing and but partly-concealed apprehension.

No more Congressional Commissions will be killed on Honolulu for awhile. Congress is probably well-satisfied to give Hawaii the absent treatment.

After the Chinese dens have been burned or cleared off, the soil of the sites ought to have some attention. It must be fairly alive with various disease germs.

It is to be hoped that the present trouble will not lead the theatrical companies that are preparing for Hawaiian tours a few weeks hence to cancel their dates. Honolulu will be ready after its long lyrical season and its battle with the plague to welcome a first-class theatrical performance. And one at least of the promised attractions stands very high.

One of the requests likely to be made by the Board of Health is that no building permits shall be issued on the site of the burned Chinese tenements for a period of six months. It is desirable to let the sunlight play on the infected soil and give a chance for rain and sulphuric acid to work down. If this request meets the approval of the Government the sentiment in favor of it will be pretty nearly unanimous.

The Y. M. C. A. is finding plenty of work in the Philippines, there being but five or six chaplains on duty in the whole army. The twenty new regiments have no chaplains and the men, but for the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross nurses, get no opportunity, unless they happen to be Catholics, to hear religious teaching. This puts a great burden of responsibility on the Y. M. C. A. but that fine organization seems amply able to bear it.

The tourists who are within our gates are having an experience which need not necessarily be unhappy. The plague has but once crossed Fort street and no white person, save a girl living in an unsanitary part of the town, has succumbed to it. So there is no general danger. If the tourists will keep cool and make occasional trips to the seashore to divert themselves they will pass the time pleasantly enough and in the end, perhaps, may not be sorry that they were here during a momentous historical period.

The divorce of the Attorney General from the Presidency of the Board of Health is not an easy matter. It is a thing that requires legislation at Washington. This is unfortunate as the duties of either office are enough for one man and cannot be joined, without impairing his efficiency in both. It is possible, however, that the work on the present Board may be speedily lightened by the organization of a Federal quarantine, thus helping the President out in the performance of his dual functions.

We await with some anxiety the disposition of the San Francisco health authorities towards the landing of Island freight. There is probably nothing in the matter with the freight, though fumigation will doubtless be applied. If the precautions stop there well and good, but the case of the Nippon Maru some months ago shows that the San Francisco official doctors—who do not always differentiate plague from pneumonia—go into an absurd panic whenever the bubonic malady is mentioned in connection with Pacific ocean commerce.

Hood's Pills

Favorite Cathartic

It is easy to purge, but that is not what is wanted. A mild but sure and undisturbing cathartic will set Nature to going, and relieve the head, the stomach, the liver and all the organs of the body.

CURE

from the many and dangerous evils of a clogged corporeal drainage.

Hood's Pills CURE Liver ills, sick headache, biliousness, constipation, without purging, without pain, without violence.

Liver Ills

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. 25c. Sent by mail on receipt of price, by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

The report that the surplus will be kept intact, sanitary need or no sanitary need, so as to make a record for somebody, needs to be put to an early test by a humane and progressive Council of State.

If Hon. Arthur Sewall returns to San Francisco instead of going to the Far East he will be able to do the Islands a service by telling of the plague as he knows it. Very likely by this time the yellow Mainland press has killed off half our population. A few precise and sober words from a man of Mr. Sewall's standing would put a stop to all misrepresentation.

The plague is now widely dispersed. We hear of it in New York, New Orleans, Brazil, Japan, India, Hawaii, and New Caledonia at once. The outbreak in the French penal colony of New Caledonia, one of the Australasian system, had resulted, at last accounts, in the death of ten Kanakas and the illness of four whites.

Why not burn an infected building completely instead of leaving great piles of rubbish on the site? After the fires yesterday, Japanese were seen trying to rescue pieces of unconsumed matting from the wreck. There ought to have been nothing of the kind left. It is absurd to make fire an instrument of half way measures.

If Great Britain buys Delagoa bay the French Government will, it is said, make a stern protest. The interest of France in the matter concerns Madagascar, a French possession which is only separated from Delagoa bay by the Mozambique channel. France does not want another Gibraltar or Malta built up there. Possibly this fact might not affect Great Britain's desire to buy but it might restrain Portugal's anxiety to sell.

The Board of Health wants to expend not less than \$250,000 in putting Honolulu on a sanitary basis. It is less than half the amount that General Wood requisitioned for the cleansing of Santiago last year. Every dollar could be wisely invested now and during the next six months. The Advertiser hopes that the Council of State will see its way clear to take the money and more out of the surplus, for it is much better invested in permanent public works than left for possible transfer to the Federal treasury when we are fully annexed.

The death of Dwight L. Moody removed the most useful minister of the Protestant religion known to any country during the past thirty years. That is to say Mr. Moody, by his precept and example, enlightened more people in religious matters and changed the currents of more lives than any of his contemporaries of the cloth. Without the swelling eloquence of Beecher, the sensationalism of Talmage, the epigrammatic point and sparkle of Spurgeon, and far removed in character and religious methods from all the bishoptics, he was yet able to mold the clay of the popular mind as none other could do and shape it according to his own thought. Mr. Moody's old co-worker, Sankey, was not far wrong when he spoke of the dead clergyman as "one of the greatest humans" of his time.

General Buller may be counted on to do his best to win some great success before Lord Roberts arrives. Consequently the news of another bloody battle may be looked for in the next mail or very soon thereafter. The Boers seem to anticipate some such action on Buller's part and are concentrating a force large enough to give the British commander all the fighting his ambitious nature may crave. The wits of the Boer government are not only being applied to the campaign but to the creation of a new war between the British and the Cape Dutch. The success of this measure would mean an outbreak of civil war in Cape Colony, where the Dutch are very numerous. In that case fifty thousand more men would be needed to protect British lines of communication and deal with the rebellious elements. It is a prospect which even Mr. Chamberlain cannot view with equanimity.

DAVID B. SMITH

Dies Suddenly While in San Francisco.

He Falls to the Floor and Expires in the Presence of His Daughter.

The following concerns the sudden death of D. B. Smith in San Francisco is taken from the Chronicle of December 25th:

D. B. Smith, a wealthy retired merchant of Honolulu, died suddenly at the Occidental Hotel shortly before 10 o'clock last evening. He was seated in a chair in his apartments, chatting with his daughter, when the end came. Without any warning that he was ill he fell forward to the floor, and his daughter, finding him unconscious and unable to restore him, quickly summoned assistance. Dr. J. V. D. Middleton, who resides in the hotel, was called for and upon examining the prostrate form pronounced the man dead. The heart must have stopped beating the instant he fell prostrate to the floor.

Coroner Hill was notified and his inquiry into the circumstances attending Smith's sudden demise developed the fact that half an hour previously the man had taken a dose of medicine from a bottle marked "Bromidia." How much of the drug he swallowed at the



DAVID BOWERS SMITH.

time is not known, but of the contents of a two-ounce bottle only a few drops remained. If the bottle contained bromidia the drug may have had something to do with the man's sudden death. Dr. Middleton and Coroner Hill both agreed that heart trouble was the evident cause of death and that the bromidia had an injurious effect on the man's disordered heart. Bromidia contains a considerable proportion of bromide of potassium. Smith was taking the drug, it is stated, for relief from nervousness. To determine beyond question the cause of death an autopsy will be held today and Coroner Hill will also subject the bromidia to chemical analysis.

The deceased was a native of North Carolina and died at the age of 37 years. He was a resident of the Hawaiian Islands for seventeen years, having been engaged in the shoe business in Honolulu the greater portion of the time. Three years ago he retired from business and began speculating in sugar stocks. He quickly amassed a fortune and is said by some of his Honolulu acquaintances to have been worth a million dollars. For some time past he had been traveling with his 18-year-old daughter, who is his only child. His wife died many years ago. Accompanied by his daughter he arrived here from the East on Thursday last and they had planned to leave for the Islands on an early steamer. It is not known as yet what disposition will be made of the remains.

David Bowers Smith was born at Statesville, North Carolina, and, as nearly as can be learned, was 40 years of age at his death. After receiving a good education at home he attended the New York Medical College, where he graduated and afterwards began the practice of his profession in the State of Texas. After several years spent there he moved with his wife to Indian Territory, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, remaining there about four years. There his wife died shortly after the birth of his daughter, May, who survives him and is expected to return here by the next trip of the Australia. She is 18 years of age and has been attending school in California.

From Indian Territory Mr. Smith came west and finally reached California, where he remained some time for the benefit of his health, being threatened with lung trouble. While in San Francisco he determined to go south, and as there were two steamers to sail for Panama and Honolulu on the same day, Mr. Smith decided his route in the characteristic manner of flipping "heads and tails" with a half-dollar piece, and came to Honolulu.

He established the toboggan railway here which was, in its day, one of the popular sports of the town. He then engaged in the electric lighting business and finally became connected, or rather established, the Manufacturers' Shoe Co., with which he was connected until October a year ago, when he disposed of his interest to the present owners. Mr. Smith leaves a will and an estate valued at about \$150,000. The funeral took place from the Masonic Temple in San Francisco under the auspices of Fidelity Lodge No. 120, F. & A. M. Several Honolulu people in San Francisco were present.

ONE DEATH TWO LIKELY

Chinaman Taken from Joss House.

THAT STRUCTURE DOOMED

Honolulu Quarantined—Health Board
Asks for a Quarter of a
Million Dollars.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

By order of the Board of Health, all the Judicial District of the City of Honolulu is hereby placed in strict quarantine, and all persons outside of the district are forbidden to leave the district without permission of the Board of Health.

HENRY E. COOPER,
President Board of Health.

An unknown Chinaman, who was taken to the Chinese Hospital from Yee Hin's coffin store on Beretania street as a suspect, died at the institution at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Dr. Howard had been watching the case and had considered it one of grave suspicion.

An autopsy held at the morgue at 10 o'clock last night discovered firm grounds for the suspicion, and one more death from plague is recorded. The body was cremated at once.

Death in the Joss House.

Another suspicious case was reported by Dr. Howard to the Board of Health yesterday morning. The doctor, who is acting as physician to the United Chinese Society, was called by a member of that body to examine a Chinaman, who was lying ill at the Joss-house on Pauahi, between River and Maunakea streets.

A careful examination of the patient revealed symptoms which justified a report to the Board and the removal of the man to the Chinese Hospital. Three other inmates of the house, one of whom had just entered for the purpose of performing his regular devotions, were conveyed to the camp at Kakaako.

When the Chinese in the district learned of this case they gathered, in strong force and talked excitedly of the prospects of their church being burned, but a few calmer spirits soothed the fears of the assembly and no trouble was made.

Japanese Baby Ill.

The infant daughter of the Japanese woman from Merchant street, who was reported on Tuesday as a suspicious case, has also developed grave symptoms of the dread disease. Dr. Garvin found the child's pulse 160 and her temperature 103.5, while an enlarged inguinal gland gave additional cause for misgiving.

The condition of the woman herself is most grave, and her end is reported as very near. In company with her child, she was removed last evening to the pest hospital, and her husband and his brother were at the same time conveyed to the camp at Kakaako.

The Board of Health take exception to an article on this case which appeared in an evening paper of yesterday's date, and state that a guard was posted at the house immediately after the physician's report was received by them, and, furthermore, that the house is not opposite the Telephone office, but in the rear of the old Blue Gate, next to a Japanese candy store, on Merchant street, and immediately back of No. 1 Engine House.

The condition of the Japanese lady taken to the pesthouse from Maunakea street on Tuesday is still unchanged but regarded as grave.

Buildings to be Burned.

Prior to the destruction by fire of Block 19 in Chinatown today, the premises on Merchant street, those on Beretania street from which the man who died in the Chinese Hospital yesterday was taken, and the Joss-house on Pauahi street will be set on fire, and the remaining lumber and refuse from previous fires will also be consumed as early as possible.

The Chinese merchants on the Waikiki side of the lane, which marks the boundary of the buildings condemned to be burned this morning, were busy all yesterday morning in fixing sheet-iron to the exposed sides of their stores to prevent the flames from leaping across the lane to the exposed wood-work.

The condemned area has a frontage on King street of about 150 feet by a depth of 150 feet toward Queen street, and includes the following premises: On King street, Tim Kee, tailor; C. Ahana, watchmaker; Yee Shun Kee, grocery; Hop Lee, restaurant; Japanese barber shop, Chinese restaurant, Wo Lung, grocery, and Kong Sing Chan Co., merchandise. On Kekaulike street, Tim Kee, cookhouse; two Chinese pot shops and sleeping-rooms; Chinese merchandise store; Hing Chang's laundry, and two natives' houses.

The merchants' committee were busy all of yesterday in removing merchandise from the condemned stores to C. R. Collins' warehouse, on King street, where it will be fumigated today.

A quantity of oil and firecrackers was also taken out and removed to another section and everything is now in readiness for the Fire Department. The total number of persons at the Kakaako detention camp is 193 of

mixed Hawaiian, Chinese and Japanese. The former two have the entire first floor of the warehouse, while the latter are accommodated on the ground floor.

Meeting of Merchants.

Representatives of about twenty of the principal merchant firms in the city assembled at the Chamber of Commerce rooms at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of discussing the situation in Chinatown, and its bearing toward themselves as distributing merchants. Mr. F. M. Swanzy presided at the meeting.

Mr. J. Wakefield read a communication addressed to the committee and signed by a number of Chinese merchants in the quarantined district, wherein they are authorized to remove merchandise from Chinatown, and are held blameless for any loss or damage sustained by the goods, either in removal, transit, fumigation, or storage, while in charge of the committee or its servants.

Mr. C. Kaiser detailed the work of the committee, in regard to the removal of merchandise from condemned buildings in Chinatown.

Discussion upon the need or additional warehouse accommodations in the event of further condemnation and destruction by the government, and also upon the question of expense in connection with the removal of goods therefrom, ended in the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

That this meeting approve of the action of the committee appointed by them, and requests it to proceed with their work of salvage; arrange for warehouses, and incur such expense as may be necessary, such expense to be borne by the merchants pro rata with the sums owing them by the Chinatown storekeepers interested.

That Mr. A. Gartenberg be appointed treasurer, with power to collect up to \$100 each from merchants interested in the removal of goods from condemned stores, as a preliminary measure for meeting such expenses as may be incurred by the committee.

That the committee be empowered to add another member.

Two Opium Dens.

Since the house to house and room to room inspection has been in progress in the Chinatown district, many strange and curious sights have been exposed. The latest discoveries were two opium dens perched high above the ground and cleverly screened from a casual glance about the courtyards, which were the initial points of starting through the maze of passageways leading directly to the dens.

Going through a passageway leading from King street between Kekaulike and Liver streets, the reporter came to a courtyard which in appearance was similar to hundreds of others so sandwiched in front of the street. Stairways, passageways, kitchens, sleeping rooms, groups of Chinese men, women and children, formed an innocent-looking picture, seemingly devoid of any secret openings leading to foul opium dens. Yet the guide mounted a rickety stairway at the top of which was a landing and an ordinary whitewashed door exactly like the dozen others facing the courtyard. It was apparently two and a half feet wide, but when pushed open by the guide after giving a signal, only a half of the door swung on hinges. Stepping through the aperture thus formed a space just wide enough to turn around in was discovered and further movement was stopped by another and evidently heavy plank door. The first door was three inches thick, another signal and the second door moved back about twelve inches disclosing a dark passageway hardly a foot wide and heavily planked on both sides, through which the reporter had to walk sideways. The door was timbered and bolted together until it formed a formidable barrier of wood, five inches thick. The end of the passageway terminated in a room about ten by ten feet lined with bunks and had contained a full complement of opium smoking outfits. The room had no windows, was planked in with two-inch timbers, small slits at the eaves providing the only means of exit for the smoke and ventilation.

The entire arrangement of landings, doors, passageways and heavily planked room displayed a clever ingenuity to defeat the police regulation, which is only found in the Celestial.

The second den showed even more cleverness of arrangement and solidity than in the first one. This was reached by mounting a stairway which led into the second story of a house in the rear of a King street store. The door selected by the guide as the one leading to the secreted den, was a whitewashed affair and looked as though it might lead into a small storage or attic room. When swung open, only half the door moved on hinges, the other being barely wide enough for one to squeeze through. The door was four inches thick, heavily planked. A peep-hole, which had the appearance of a knot-hole had been bored directly in the center of the door. After edging through this door a narrow and very steep stairway was encountered at the top of which was another door, in front of which were bars of wood, three inches in diameter, placed vertically, and so arranged in the slits slots that they could not be removed except from the inside when the door was opened. A circular peep-hole was in the center of the door, which was opened immediately, that is the usual six inches of it. The wooden bar was pulled into the room allowing entrance to the interior, which in this case was well ventilated and lighted by horizontal slits underneath the eaves. Bunks were arranged around the cramped and ill-smelling room, and a full kitchen outfit was also installed. The room was heavily boarded, and the upper door was nearly six inches thick. A chute led from this room to the cellar beneath, which was evidently used to raise the opium and outfit into when a raid was being made by the police. A neatly fitting trap door covered the aperture, defying detection from a casual glance.

One peculiar feature of the slits and holes in the door was their arrangement, which permitted a Chinese guard looking through the uppermost doors through all the others all the way down to the courtyard, giving ample time to conceal opium and pipes if a police officer was discovered.

Board Meeting Last Night.

A full meeting of the Board of Health was held at the Judiciary Building at 8 o'clock last night, for the purpose of discussing the method of continuing the work of cleaning Chinatown.

In opening the meeting President Cooper spoke of the magnitude of the work with which the Board was now confronted. To continue the present method of burning the houses in the immediate vicinity of buildings in which plague has appeared, will place a heavy burden of responsibility upon their shoulders, and the present method was called in question. The general opinion of the public in regard to their present method of stamping out the disease, and to assure themselves of its public.

The matter of securing warehouses for fumigated goods taken from the condemned stores is also one for serious consideration. The present accommodation is barely sufficient, and any further demand or storage will mean an additional burden.

President Cooper said the responsibility should be fixed now regarding the destruction of buildings in the future.

Judge Carter, addressing the Board, said the press had supported the Board of Health, and so had the citizens generally, and he could not see how more support could be given. If a man has a building that is condemned it is only his own fault.

Dr. Day said it would require most drastic measures to rid the city of the plague, judging from the experience of other cities. These infected buildings should at the earliest possible moment be destroyed.

President Cooper said he had been studying all day to devise methods of going ahead. The question of handling the merchandise in infected buildings was also to be considered. "The ideal way," said President Cooper, "would be to have barracks into which we could move every man, woman and child now in the infected district, and deal with the buildings afterward. Then there would not be a case of plague left. But this would require both time and money."

"The Board of Health should not hesitate," said F. M. Hatch. "If time stands in the way, a large number of assistants should be hired, and if money—if the Board of Health allows the question of money to stand in the way it will fail in its duty. Is any money available? Would the employment of 2,000 assistants exhaust the funds of the Government, or is the credit of the country not sufficient? Business has already suffered greatly, and stagnation stares us in the face, yet there are only two cases a day. Let the Board make its request to the Council, and then let the people see what body fails to do its duty. This is a practical, and not a theoretical question with which we have to deal. No great extravagance is necessary, but we should build a warehouse where thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise can be placed, and, if desired, a small sum for storage could be asked. As to the question of responsibility for goods, this Board has responsibility enough—there are tribunals to look after those matters. The idea of the plague getting beyond control cannot be described. The great question is, whether the plague can be overcome. It is not a question of money." (Applause.)

J. A. McCandless suggested that the Fishmarket might be taken as a warehouse, since business is slack there at this particular time. "I agree with Mr. Hatch," said Mr. McCandless. "Don't hesitate. The people are backing the Board of Health. I was told by a gentleman only a day or two ago—an opponent of the Government—that the Board was doing the proper thing in burning the infected buildings. It is the only thing to do. Or you might call a mass meeting, and you could easily learn the sentiment of the people."

Mr. Hatch suggested that five or six lawyers be employed by the president of the Board to consider the legal questions that may arise. A sufficient number of assistants should be employed to serve all notices on owners and tenants in one day. Physicians have said that the danger of infection is from the spot itself, so let the people be removed. Then there will not be much danger of the plague spreading. But where there are several suspicious cases, act without the formality of a notice, either as regards houses or goods.

G. W. Smith moved that the Board immediately continue the necessary warehouse at Aala Park for the storage of permitted merchandise from the quarantined district, and that the matter be referred to the merchants' committee for execution. The motion was adopted.

A motion was also adopted that the Board appoint a special committee for the purpose of immediately constructing and preparing accommodations for five thousand people.

Dr. Day's motion that the president of the Board be instructed to proceed along the lines already followed by the Board was adopted. On motion of Mr. Smith, the president was authorized to employ a number of lawyers to consider legal questions which may arise regarding the disposition of infected property.

Dr. Wood said the plague had existed in Honolulu since December 12 and that cases were daily occurring. He moved that the Government be requested to call together the Council of State for the purpose of appropriating \$100,000, in addition to what has been appropriated, in order to combat the plague.

President Dole remarked that it was advisable to specify for what purpose the money was desired, in order that a record might be kept of expenditures. George Carter said the appropriation should be liberal. "This plague has already cost the community \$500,000, and it might continue for the next six months. I think if we could put a stop to it now for \$500,000 it would be only a reasonable sum to spend. It would cost nearly \$100,000 to feed 10,000 people ten days, not to speak of other necessary expenditures."

President Dole favored doubling the amount mentioned by Dr. Wood, and the latter changed his motion to make the appropriation \$250,000. In this form it was adopted.

President Cooper said he had written a letter to President Dole, asking the Council of State for an appropriation for the filtration of water, the extension of the sewer system, and the building of a garbage crematory.

President Cooper also said the infected half-block, bounded by King, Ke-

haulake and Queen streets, would be ready for destruction by fire this morning.

The report of the commission appointed to make recommendations concerning sanitation of the city was referred to the sanitary committee. The committee charged with the erection of buildings, said President Cooper, reported that it was ready to build accommodations for 2,000 people. The report was approved.

A communication was read from Judge Alfred Carter, calling attention to the necessity of placing of the Aala portion of the city in good condition. The matter was incorporated in a motion requesting the Minister of the Interior to fill in the ground described as the Aala section and establish a proper grade there. The place is near the old Chinese theater.

President Cooper called attention to the fact that the quarantining of the city from the remainder of the island would go into effect at 12 o'clock last night. He asked Superintendent Denison of the Oahu railroad whether he could arrange to quarantine the train crews while they were in the city, and Superintendent Denison said it would be done. The trains should remain in operation, if possible, said Mr. Denison, for the plantations are irrigating at this time, very few of them had more than two or three days' supply of coal or supplies. But, said Superintendent Denison, the train crews would be quarantined by the company while in the city.

This was satisfactory, and President Cooper said the quarantine would go into effect at 12 o'clock last night. "We must not allow the plague to break out on any of the plantations," added President Cooper.

Discussing the matter of guarding the city's outputs, Judge Carter volunteered to engage men to guard the Halawa ridge, the Mokuapu pass and the Pali.

Tramway Decision.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A decision was handed down by Judge Perry yesterday in the case entitled T. S. Southwick vs. Hawaiian Tramways Co., injunction and relief. The decision is in favor of the defendant and states that the suit was brought in the interests of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company and cannot be entertained in a court of equity. Unless new suits now intervene the Tramways company will lay a double track throughout its system.

THE GLORY OF MAN.

The crown and glory of manhood is strength—power. All human conquests have been won by individual and collective. The earliest sign of decay in man is not usually pain, but weakness of some kind—of mind or body, or both. This may be the inevitable sequence of advanced years, or it may, as we all know, show itself at any period of life. But it always means that the sources of strength are failing, as the lessening of the water in a river means a drying up of the springs and streams which feed it.

I said "sources" of strength, using the plural word. I should have said "source" of strength, for in human beings there is but one. What is it? Perhaps the experience of Mr. David Jones will help us to an answer.

"In the summer of 1881," he says, "I began to feel ill and out of sorts. I was weak and tired, and quite worn out with little exertion. I had a poor appetite, and after eating had pain and weight at the chest. My secretions were scanty and thick. My back felt stiff, and gave me much pain as I moved about. For three years I suffered like this, being at times better and then worse. I consulted a doctor, who gave me medicines and recommended Turkish baths; but I got no better for any kind of treatment."

"My brother then told me about Mother Selge's Curative Syrup, but I had no faith in advertised medicines. He, however, urged me to take it, and after taking a few doses I experienced so much relief that I continued with it, and was soon strong and well as ever. Since that time I take a dose of this remedy when I feel at all ailing, and it sets me right. I have praised Mother Selge's Syrup to all my friends, many of whom have tried it and been benefited by it. You can publish this statement as you like. (Signed) David Jones, 1, Dunluc Street, Walton, Liverpool, July 31st, 1896."

We have room for one more short letter before we try to come at the answer to the question with which we set out. It is exactly in the same line, and ought to make the results of our inquiry all the more clear and plain.

"In the spring of 1888," proceeds the writer, "my health began to fail me. I felt languid and heavy, as if something had come over me. I had a bad taste in the mouth, my appetite was poor, and the little food I took gave me pain across the chest and between the shoulders. My food lay like lead on my stomach. I was constantly spitting up a thick phlegm, and when in bed heavy sweats came over me. I got weaker and weaker, and from time to time was confined to bed. Often I was so bad I could not dress or undress myself."

"Now better, now worse, but never well, I suffered for over five years. I took different kinds of medicines, and had a doctor, but got no real benefit from anything."

"In July, 1893, a book was left at my house in which I read of cases like mine having been cured by Mother Selge's Syrup. I got a bottle from the International Tea Company, Yeovil, and began taking it. In a short time I felt much better, and, by continuing with it, gained strength. I could eat better, food agreed with me, and by-and-by I was strong and well. But for Mother Selge's Syrup I believe I should not now be alive. You are at liberty to publish this statement."

(Signed) (Mrs.) Jane Crouch, 82, Hulse, Yeovil, November 29th, 1895.

What, then, do these cases show to be the source of strength? The answer is, *Digested Food*. That and nothing else. All strength, of body or of mind, comes from that, and that only. What, then, is the great enemy of strength, the fountain of weakness? Indigestion—dyspepsia. You see why and how. A child could not miss the argument. What, then, restores strength? Mother Selge's Syrup. In what way? By setting the digestive machinery in healthy operation. That is what it did for our correspondents and does daily for multitudes. Use it if you need it, and pass the news to other weak ones.

Karl Klemme failed to appear in Police Court yesterday to answer to the charge of selling liquor without a license and his bail of \$100 was declared forfeited.

Scrofula and Consumption

People tainted with scrofula very often develop consumption. Anemia, running of the ear, scaly eruptions, imperfect digestion, and enlargement and breaking down of the glands of the neck, are some of the more prominent of scrofula symptoms—are forerunners of consumption. These conditions can be arrested, consumption prevented and health restored by the early use of

Scott's Emulsion
Your doctor will tell you so.

At all druggists; 50c. and \$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Tramway Decision.
(From Wednesday's Daily.)

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Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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CAPITAL, £3,000,000.

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Are warranted to cure Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Holiday Gifts...

If you are looking for a suitable present take a look at our elegant line of

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Such as

TOILET, MANICURE

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Our stock was never more complete in this line.

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Of American, English and French manufacture; in bulk, single bottles and in beautiful cases.

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We carry a Fine Assortment of

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Of every description, and a large stock of

Porcelain Ware!

—For Toilet Requisites.—

Step in and compare prices before purchasing. Glad to show you everything. And don't forget that we are agents for the celebrated Eastman's Kodaks and Cameras, which make very useful presents.

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FORT STREET.

POWELL'S

BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RENOWNED ANISEED COUGH REMEDY. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

THE DEAR OF WERRINGTON, Vermont, writes:—"I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed; I did, and have found very great relief. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice."

JOHN, Boston, Eng., the eminent actor writes:—"I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister actors."

MR. THOMAS HUGHES, Chemist, Llandilo, October 1st, 1896, writes:—"Highly, I have commenced my fifty-second year in business to-day. I remember my mother giving me your Balsam for cough and cold nearly 30 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as bell and clear as crystal."

DOES THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPEE.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Balafrere Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824. SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHO OUTRAGE THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OWE THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND CAPE COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.

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To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THE FRENCH WORLD'S FAIR

The Jingoism Willing to Ruin It.

ANXIOUS TO BRING WAR

A Bishop on Convent Scandals—Doomed to Exile—Eugenie's Singular Arrest.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Is the Paris Exposition, after all, going to be a failure? The question is being asked with some concern by very many who, even in the midst of the Dreyfus case or at the time of all the boycotting schemes, would have said that the success of the great show was assured. The fact is that the everlasting changes of French politics have created a situation which would make it to the interest of a certain party—and a very powerful party at that—to have the exposition fail. This requires a little explanation.

The French jingoism, like the jingoism of most other nations, believe that the only national policy of true worth is to treat all foreigners as scoundrels—especially those foreigners who are rich and prosperous and constantly good customers. Now the Government of France sees quite well that if the foreigner is to be asked to come as the guest of France to the exhibition he cannot be treated as necessarily a scoundrel; he must, on the contrary, be treated with a certain degree of politeness and decency. England Hated Most of All.

The nation most directly concerned is, of course, England. England is France's best customer and sends the greatest number of visitors to all her shows. The number of English tourists visiting France each year probably exceeds that of all the other nations put together, for the return fare from London to Paris is only \$10. That is why M. Delcasse the other day made a conciliatory speech, deprecating the incessant press attacks on England. The Government evidently recognized that the policy of constant, if ill-defined, hostility to England would in the end be sure to bear fruit—part of the crop being the ill-success of the exhibition. But England is the jingo's pet bug-a-boo.

Thus the incompatibility of adhering consistently at the same time to the policy of "shaking the fist at everybody," as Delcasse put it, and inviting everybody to the exhibition. "Then," said the jingo, "perish the exhibition! Rather than surrender the glorious policy of hostility to England, Germany, Italy and America, the great show of 1906 can take its chance." Because, let a policy of general friendliness with our neighbors once be accepted by France, and the raison d'etre of the Nationalist, the jingo party, disappears. And in that case, say the Patriots, "what becomes of us?"

But there is also something more. If the exhibition is a failure there is pretty certain to be trouble afterward—all the more because many thousands of workmen will be thrown out of employment. The trouble might possibly be induced to take the form of a revolution, which the Nationalists so much desire.

Actually Anxious for Failure. Thus it happens that a large and influential French party, from being indifferent about the success of the exhibition, has come actually to desire its failure. They now begin to tell us that it is undignified for France to turn herself into a sort of caravansary, that the people benefited will be mainly hotel keepers and the railway companies—largely foreigners and Jews. Offended at Apologists. Desiring to get an independent opinion in the matter, I saw the other day the director of one of the most influential papers in Paris—a paper which has from the first been interested largely in the exhibition. What he said in effect was this: "I do not think that failure is to be looked for. But at the same time I am afraid it will be very monotonous, and probably it will mark the zenith of this sort of international entertainment. There will almost certainly be a general strike afterward, and very probably serious trouble."

The conciliatory attitude of the Government toward England has been particularly annoying to the Nationalists, because they say: "Now is our chance." They reason thus: "A few thousand peasants have compelled England to put forward all her strength. This shows that the vaunted power of the English is all a sham. A good knock from Russia and France would cause the might of England to go down like a pack of cards. The Boers have put us to shame. All this time England has been imposing her will upon half the world, and we have stood by in fear. Strike now, and we have crippled our hereditary enemy forever, and taken away once and for all her capacity to do us any harm."

It is recognized, however, that the balance of power is held by Germany, and Mr. Chamberlain's speech on the alleged Anglo-Teutonic alliance has come as a very cold douche.

Curiously enough, America is not much considered in the matter. Frenchmen pay Americans the dubious compliment of believing that the United States would never come to the aid of England in any trouble unless America had something very substantial to gain. They do not see that this is the case, and so the Anglo-American alliance is regarded as a quantity negligible. Mr. Chamberlain's reference to it, however, coming on top of Whiteley's speech, has given cause for reflection.

Bishop on Convent Scandals.

The French Convent scandals, known as the "Bon Pasteur" have recently been the subject of violent attacks from the Anti-Clerical party. Shocking abuses have been alleged as common in these orphanages, especially those of Nancy and Marseilles. A letter has been written by the Bishop of Nancy to the congregation in Rome, protesting against certain allegations against him personally, brought by laymen and priests in his diocese. In this letter the Bishop himself accuses the directors of the Nancy Convent of various scandals—among others, that girls whose eyesight has become too bad for needlework are encouraged to enter houses of ill-repute in order that they may find a market for the fine linen turned out by the convent. One can imagine how such allegations coming from a bishop, have been used by the Anti-Clericals.

Eugenie's Singular Arrest.

Amidst the recent deaths of interesting persons is that of the Countess de Castiglione, who under the second Empire was famous as a great beauty, and was even said to have considerable influence with Napoleon III. One evening the Countess appeared at a ball at the Tuilleries as Salambo, in a costume which permitted one to see that she had dispensed with underclothing, and which scandalized the assembly to such an extent that she was requested to withdraw. For the last twenty years the Countess had been living in strict retirement in Italy, and had been but a short time in Paris when she died. The rumor runs that she was sent to France to enlist sympathy with the republican movement in Italy. The death has recently been announced of Madame Lebreton-Bourbaki, who was for thirty years companion to the Empress Eugenie. The name of Mme. Lebreton, as she was more commonly known, recalls stirring scenes in connection with the flight of the Empress from Paris. And this again recalls a touching little incident which occurred to the Empress Eugenie here last winter. As is the Empress' wont while in Paris, she was taking her daily stroll in the garden of the Tuilleries, and, forgetful of the fact that the property now belongs to the Government, is a public park and off-the-grass, and don't-pick-the-flowers rule, she broke a little twig from an orange tree and was about to fasten it on her dress, when a watchful guardian accosted her, and refusing to listen to the Empress' confused explanations, insisted upon her accompanying him to the police station and paying the prescribed fine for tampering with the municipal flowers. Fortunately, the Empress was rescued from her difficulty by the arrival of an old sergeant de ville, who recognized the Empress and explained to the over-zealous guardian who the culprit was and how there was little wonder that she should forget the garden was no longer her own pleasure ground, and had not been for over twenty years.

NORMAN CLEVELAND.

COUNCIL MEET

Important Matters are Discussed.

Last Appropriation Bill Will Allow Improvements to Continue.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Executive Council held an important meeting yesterday morning. President Dole and all the members of the Cabinet being present, except Attorney General Cooper, whose duties as president of the Board of Health demanded his close attention. There was some discussion of the holding of the two offices by Minister Cooper, and there is a likelihood that they will be separated and a recommendation to that effect will be forwarded to Washington in the hope that the new arrangement will be covered in the form of government to be adopted for the Hawaiian Islands. Minister Cooper is of course to be consulted about the proposed separation of the offices.

The statement having been made that an insufficient amount of official news from Washington is given to the public, and the statement, also, that too much is given out, the Council discussed the matter, but arrived at no definite conclusion. It was, however, decided that national matters of general interest should be made public, though this does not include correspondence on matters still pending, nor concerning individuals. The subject of appropriations following the biennial period ending, January 1, 1906, was an important matter discussed by the Cabinet. It was finally decided that the law allows the same rate to be continued until another appropriation is made. Touching upon this question, the Pull road was cited as an example where an appropriation was needed. The previous appropriation of \$30,000 for the work has been expended, though the road is still in an unfinished condition. The provisions of the appropriation bill from current receipts, the Council decided, was really a new appropriation of the same amount for the new biennial period, pending action by the Legislature. Not only the Pull road, but other necessary improvements may, under the decision of the Council, be continued.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I want to let the people who suffer from rheumatism and sciatica know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me after a number of other medicines and a doctor had failed. It is the best liniment I have ever known of.—J. A. Dodgen, Alpharetta, Ga. Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy. One application relieves the pain. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

AT KALIHU KAI

The Citizens' Committee Makes Report.

Site For the Quarantine Camp Approved—Sanitation Perfect—Part of Bishop Estate.

The Committee of Citizens, appointed on Monday night to inspect and decide upon a suitable site for a proposed quarantine barracks, met at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in Minister Young's office and after considering the particular merits of several locations previously visited, decided in favor of a piece of land on the Ewa side of Iwilei and presented their report to President of the Board of Health, of which the following is a copy:

To the Board of Health, Gentlemen:—Your committee to whom was referred the subject of inspecting and reporting upon a suitable locality for a detention camp or camps at which people from infected localities can be detained and detained until the period of incubation is past, report that they have examined several different localities, and recommend a piece of land at Kalihikahi, on the beach directly across of the Kamehameha school.

Distance:—It is half a mile from King street, with a fair road leading to it.

Ownership:—It belongs to the Bishop Estate, is unoccupied and is immediately available at a rental of \$30 per acre per annum.

Sanitary Condition:—The sanitary condition is perfect. The lot slopes to the sea with a fall of about 1½ feet in the hundred. The land is composed of coral rock and loam, and is covered with a fine growth of algeroba.

Water:—For drinking and cooking purposes can be obtained through a connecting pipe at King's street.

The committee recommend that instead of earth closets or privies, all closets and wash houses be built directly over a flume, through which a stream of water shall be kept flowing direct to the deep sea. A gasoline pump and sea water can be temporarily used for this purpose and in the course of a week or so water from the Artesian well being bored for the Government will be available; and finally water can be obtained from a well drilled on the site. There is deep water only a few hundred feet from shore into which all drainage can be emptied.

Access:—Any desired area is available. The railroad cuts off and naturally divides a lot of — acres which will be ample.

Additional advantages of this lot are that the railroad passes directly through it, and that it is entirely secluded and apart from the inhabited part of the city, although within a mile and a half of the post office.

ALEX. YOUNG, I. A. THURSTON, C. B. RIPLEY, GEO. HERBERT.

The above report was submitted to the Board of Health and was approved. Later in the day the committee met again and ordered work to be commenced and the Road Supervisor will immediately put the road to the Detention Camp in order. Mr. Andrew Brown will begin work on the flume, a two-inch water main from King street, to convey water for drinking purposes.

The Honolulu Iron Works will furnish, as soon as possible, a six-inch water pipe and pump with which to pump salt water to the upper end of the lot. This will be used to flush all closets and drains, which will empty directly into a flume, washed continually with sea water, and leading out into the bay until deep water is reached.

Architect Ripley will this morning have the plans for the buildings ready, which will at once be placed in the hands of several contractors, who will be asked to construct the buildings upon the percentage basis, the Board of Health furnishing the lumber.

The committee has appointed Mr. Chas. B. Wilson to be superintendent of the Detention Camp, he having volunteered his services. He will also have the active management of the construction of the buildings on the ground.

CLAIMS FOR SALVAGE.

Owners of Three Vessels Are Expected to Put in Their Bills.

It is now considered probable that the wreck of the bark William Carson will be saved, as nothing but a hard wind will prevent her being towed to a spot where the coal can be extracted from the hold. Since this is the case, the question of salvage is being pretty generally discussed along the waterfront, and particularly by the owners of the steamers which have been standing by the wreck with more or less constancy.

The Wilder steamer Lehua has had a fine fast to the submerged wreck almost ever since she was found, sixteen miles off Diamond Head, last Friday morning, following her collision with the steamer Claudine. At the same time credit for finding the wreck is claimed by the tug Elen, and a claim for salvage will of course be filed by her owners.

The steamer Maui has also been assisting in holding the wreck. But it appears that the United States Government tug Itasca also had a hand in the matter, which will be looked after by the proper authorities. If there is any salvage to be obtained, there are points in the case that will no doubt be hard nuts to crack by the courts, and some time will ensue before the matter is finally settled.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.



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